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WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

Mr. PINKNEY,

Your publication of the under written piece will greatly oblige one of your correſpondents.

PHILEKATOS.

The firſt BOOK *of* SHEMAIAH.

CHAP. I.

SHEMAIAH unto Rehoboam, the grandſon of Soloman, king of Great Britain, and to all people, nations, and languages, that dwell on the face of this continent, from the borders of the Georgeites, even unto the plains of the Quebecites, and to thoſe who inhabit the eaſt country; peace be multiplied unto you.

I thought it good to ſhew unto you the things that the high God of Heaven will ſhortly bring to paſs in our countries.

How great are his works, and how mighty are his doings! His kingdom is an everlaſting kingdom, and his truth endureth from generation to generation.

Whereas the men of our country, even the chief men of the united provinces, to the number of fifty four ſouls, did aſſemble together at Philadelphia, in the fourteenth year of the reign of king Rehoboam;

And did ſay unto him, and to his nobles, and to the reſidue of the people that were dwelling in that country, even with Rehoboam,

Why have ye lifted up your wrathful indignation againſt us, as though we were dogs? And why are your countenances changed, that ye lay ſuch heavy burthens upon us? We pray ye have them removed.

Know ye not that we be your friends, your relations, and your ſervants, and that we be but one people, having all ſprung from the ſame parents?

But when our chief men ſpake thereof, ye were wrath, and ſaid they be rebellious; let us go over and ſlay them, and their inheritance ſhall be ours.

Wherefore ye hearkened not to their prayers, but made yourſelves ready to battle, and ſent over your armies, with ſhips, and with drums, an innumerable company, and filled our coaſt, as the locuſt did the land of Egypt in the days of Iſrael's bondage.

And ye deſtroyed our tents, and demoliſhed many of our buildings, and pillaged much provender for your cattle.

And after all this, ye be not content, but have ſpilt their blood as water, even in the gates of their own city.

Be it known unto thee, O king! and to thy elders, that theſe things very much diſpleaſe thy ſervants in the ſouth country;

For they be injurious, not only to thyſelf, but to us alſo; for if they be ſubdued, and their ſons and their daughters be made bondſ-men and bondſ-women, where ſhall thy ſervants in this country flee?

Knoweſt thou not that they be our ſtay, and our ſtaff? That they be our brethren, the ſons of one mother, and that we be of the ſame tribe, and have treated thy decrees alike?

Surely, O king! although we be not proclaimed as rebels (being exempt by thy counſellors) yet we cannot forſake our brethren; for that wicked Haman, the Northite, is a ſon of Beliel, and bringeth no good thing to paſs.

But if thou wilt deal equitable, and withdraw thy forces, that our brethren be no more ſlain, and will reſtore on us the rights of our charter, and repay the damage we have ſuſtained by thy troops, we will be thy ſervants forever.

But if thou refuſe, be it known unto thee, O king! in particular, and to our friends in general, that we will join the men of that city, even the men of Boſton;

And that we will not adhere to the wicked devices and ſtratagems of thy elders; for ſurely there be treachery lurking againſt our country, that thy ſervants know not of.

Therefore, O king! be wiſe, and drive from thy preſence thoſe diſturbers of thy peace, that Manſfieldite, that Buteite, and that Northite; for they be not good men.

They will overturn thy kingdom, and ſubvert thy governments, and thou ſhall be accounted by the people as an unwiſe prince.

Knoweſt thou not, O king! that we the Americans be a ſtrong and warlike people? And has it not been told unto thee what we did in the days of thy grandfather?

How we cleaved to thy own general Braddock, when thy men, which he brought over with him, fled as the roe, before the huntſman?

And is it not told in thy ears now that we have one hundred and fifty thouſand men clothed in hunting ſhirts, with belts, with tomahawks, with guns, and with ſwords?

And that we have horſes without number, and much cattle, and tillers of land as ſand on the ſea ſhore?

Knoweſt thou not alſo, O king! that our country is an exceeding good land, flowing with milk and with honey, and abounding with wheat, with rye, with corn, and with wine, even to the ſupply of many of thy people, who dwell on thy own city with thee?

Wherefore then doſt thou think to conquer us by? By the number of thy troops, or horſe, or bravery? Thou canſt not.

Where is James? Is he not a warlike prince? Hath he not many friends? Are not all his brethren old men, men of renown?

Take heed of him; for ſo ſure as thou makeſt thyſelf weak, by warring againſt us, which thou wilt certainly do, if thou continueſt in thy preſent notion,

So ſure will he come upon thee as a thief in the night, and take from thee that kingdom which thou now ſo much prideſt thyſelf in.

And thou wilt be caſt into the dungeon, and thy children into the ſtreets, and they ſhall beg their bread, and curſe thee in thy diſtreſs.

For as thy ſoul liveth, my lord, O king! unleſs thou retracteſt from the preſent war in which thou art engaged, all this will verily come to paſs, and thou wilt be a reproach unto this nation.

Thy provinces in the weſtern country will forſake thee, and England, thy habitation, ſhall be conquered;

And after the reign of James is expired, it ſhall be given into the hands of one who dwells within thy own court, and who is near of kin unto him.

Therefore conſider theſe things, for my bowels yearn over what I foreſee will befall thy loving, eſpouſed, and tender offſpring.

Mr. PINKNEY,

Inſert the following lines, and you will oblige one of your cuſtomers.

On the DEATH of Miſs NANCY WARREN, of New Kent.

FAREWELL, dear girl! adieu to earthly toys,
Thy Godlike ſoul has made a nobler choice,
Has left theſe ſhores of tumult and of noiſe,
And upwards fled to ſeek celeſtial joys.
Why ſhould we ſtart at the approach of death,
And fear and tremble to reſign our breath;
It does but ſnatch us from diſgrace and ſhame,
And give our virtues to immortal fame.
But thoughts like theſe cannot our grief allay,
When cruel death thus hurries thee away;
In whom we view the virtues of a mind
Form'd and conſtructed to aſſiſt mankind.
How weak, how feeble, is our mortal ſtate,
How ſure, how certain, are decrees of fate,
At his command our ſtrength and vigour fade,
Our jocund ſongs are ſilent as the ſhade.
Beauty from death does no exemption find,
Earthly acquirements here muſt be reſign'd;
The tuneful tongue, that ſoft perſuaſions knew,
Drops its cunning, and bids the world adieu.
Thoſe thoughts, that dwell upon terreſtrial themes,
Here muſt relinquiſh all their golden ſchemes;
Our reaſon here reſigns its wonted charge,
And gives our paſſions up to rove at large.
Think on theſe things, ye buſy and ye gay,
Nor throw the uſeful part of life away;
Then may you live, remote from pain and ſtrife,
And dying riſe to everlaſting life.

MR. PINKNEY,

WE are highly pleaſed with the conduct of the people of South Carolina, who have taken the troops deſtined for Virginia from Saint Auguſtine, and think ourſelves the more obliged to thoſe brave Carolinians, as thoſe troops were to have been a reinforcement to the *ſixty* men who have been ſo very formidable to the towns of Norfolk, Portſmouth, and Goſport. What might have been the conſequence had they arrived! But to be ſerious: How long will the inhabitants of thoſe towns ſuffer themſelves to be ſo ſhamefully inſulted by l--d D-----e and the captains of the men of war? To what is it owing that their committees have ſo unaccountably acquitted ſome late extraordinary delinquents? Is it to a want of zeal in the glorious cauſe, or of ſpirit to proſecute it? But we truſt that the people of Norfolk will remove our doubts and jealouſies, and wipe off every ſtain on their characters, by making a proper uſe of the golden opportunity Heaven has now afforded them. To do this nothing is requiſite but a little ſpirit, with ſome addreſs and ingenuity in the application of it. A number of ſmall veſſels may be eaſily fitted out as fire ſhips, and may be uſed with almoſt certainty of ſucceſs, and without the leaſt riſk of lives on our part. Nor can the moſt loyal of his majeſty's ſubjects condemn this meaſure, ſince it is but a proper chaſtiſement of the moſt deſpicable tools of his greateſt enemies; nor can humanity forbid it, becauſe it is dictated by ſome of its firſt feelings, an honeſt indignation, and the love of our country, and is enjoined by the firſt law of nature.

When king, lords, and commons, have combined to enſlave us; when a corrupt and abandoned parliament have voted their lives and fortunes at the ſervice of a perfidious, cruel, and bloody adminiſtration, in the execution of their wicked plan; when, in conſequence of this, fleets and armies are ſent againſt us, which have pillaged our coaſts, bombarded our towns, and but for the glorious intrepidity of our countrymen, under the particular favour and protection of the Almighty, would have ſpread deſolation throughout our land; when we conſider the damnable plot that has been laid againſt us of ſtirring up the Canadians and Indians to attack us on our frontiers, and our ſlaves and tories within the body of our country, whilſt their fleets were to lay waſte our coaſts; and when we have ſeen this plan recommended in a pamphlet written by an accurſed penſioner, doctor Johnſon, by the order of the miniſter, and under the particular patronage of the king; when we conſider theſe things, who can heſitate a moment to declare that we ought to do all in our power to be revenged on ſuch an adminiſtration, and to hurl down deſtruction on all the infernal tools? Let not our countrymen think that captain Macartney deſerves more indulgence than captain Squire, or lord Dunmore: He, like captain Montague, has taken upon himſelf to interfere with the civil power, has impudently ſuppoſed that his preſence could awe a committee, and protect a culprit, and has wickedly threatened to fire on a defenceleſs town. But let captain Macartney know, that whenever he lands in Virginia he is amenable to the laws of Virginia, which may puniſh him as a treſpaſſer, rioter, or murderer, or as a rebel, if he ſhould, like l--d D-----e and Squire, attempt to raiſe an inſurrection; and we would have all thoſe tools of government to know, that, whenever they return to England, we ſhall try the full force of the Engliſh laws againſt all ſuch offences as they have or ſhall commit here. The American governors ſhall ſeverely anſwer for their conduct in the King's Bench, and judges ſhall remember the fate of Epſom and Dudley.

Mr. PINKNEY,

IF you can, pleaſe to inform us why the Mercury man of war, which has ſo long been the terror of Norfolk, and a refuge to our ſlaves, is not yet burnt, notwithſtanding ſhe has been ten days and upwards upon her broadſide. We, ſir, who live at a diſtance, are at a loſs how to account for the ſtrange remiſſneſs of the inhabitants of Norfolk in neglecting to ſeize the opportunity which Heaven has kindly thrown in their way. Surely the intereſt of the mayor, who, from his letters to Macartney, ſeems to prefer the friendſhip of that deceitful enemy to the welfare of the town over which he preſides, muſt have prevented the noble rage of the citizens from burſting forth in vengeance upon that accurſed veſſel, which they now have in their power to ſacrifice for the captain's bloody threats to deſtroy their town. We can by no means attribute the omiſſion to a partiality in the inhabitants of Norfolk to the avowed enemies of our country; nor can we ſuppoſe them ſo far deſtitute of courage as to be afraid to make the attempt. But let the cauſe be what it will, we do inform them, through the channel of your intelligence, that unleſs they immediately perform this act, ſo ardently wiſhed for by their countrymen, and ſo eaſily to be effected, that THOUSANDS are reſolved to burn the devoted veſſel, even if the conſequence of it ſhould be the total ruin of Norfolk.

THOUSANDS.

*** THE printer is very ſorry that the character of the mayor of Norfolk has become queſtionable. From intelligence, of the moſt indubitable authority, he can aſſure THOUSANDS, that the gentleman whom he thinks has not acted in a manner becoming *the friend of America*, has ever ſhewn himſelf a ſtaunch advocate for our liberties. With reſpect to captain Macartney, we confeſs there was

a time when his conduct did not appear in the moſt favourable light. We admit that his letters to Mr. Loyall contain *ſomething* of the uſual deſpotiſm of the king's officers. But yet there remains an apology for him, even in this caſe: Lord Dunmore, as we are informed, had ſeverely reprimanded him for his *puſillanimity*, told him his conduct was highly blameable, in not being more rigorous againſt us, and that he was puniſhable for the ſame, agreeable to the laws of a court martial. This brave commander, however, replied, that meaſures, repugnant to juſtice and humanity, he was not requeſted by his maſter to ſupport, and that his own diſpoſition held them in the utmoſt abhorrence. To this it was chiefly owing that he is ſuperſeded in his commiſſion, and ſent to Boſton in order to take his trial.

As to the Mercury, notwithſtanding ſhe was aground for a conſiderable time, it was impoſſible, we hear, for the people of Norfolk to have deſtroyed her; becauſe the other veſſels of war were continually guarding her; and therefore it would of courſe been a very imprudent ſtep for them to have gone to extremities, as the deſtruction of Norfolk, in all probability, would have been the iſſue.

We do not blame THOUSANDS for the ſpirit which is manifeſted throughout his piece; we applaud his zeal. But it ſhould ever be remembered, that reſolution, without a proper degree of prudence, might tend to the overthrow of the greateſt empire upon earth.

The SENTIMENTS *of a* FOREIGNER *on the* DISPUTES *of* GREAT BRITAIN *with* AMERICA. *Tranſlated from the French.*

Venit ſummus dies et ineluctabile tempus. VIRGIL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN's unhappy diſputes with the ENGLISH AMERICAN COLONIES claim and engage a large ſhare of the public attention. The queſtion ſeems to be, whether immenſe numbers of Engliſh ſubjects, living in remote regions, who have hitherto participated of the bleſſings of the Engliſh conſtitution, to which they are indiſputably entitled, ſhould be taxed by any man, or, what is the ſame thing, any body of men, with reſpect to whom they have no right of election, no power of controul? This queſtion hath been long agitated within the walls of the ſenate houſe and without doors, in a variety of ſhapes, on a variety of grounds, with great acuteneſs, and no little acrimony, on all hands. A conteſt ſo important in its nature, ſo deciſive in its conſequences, muſt naturally warm, or even inflame, the minds of thoſe who are intereſted in its fate; every ſubject of the Britiſh empire, who thinks or who feels, muſt take a ſide. At ſuch a criſis it cannot be impertinent to lay before the public the ſentiments of a diſpaſſionate foreigner on the ſubject. Of no party, he may be admitted as a fair umpire, and if qualified in other reſpects, if poſſeſſed of adequate abilities and information, his deciſion muſt have weight.

Theſe conſiderations account for this little publication of an extract from *L'Hiſtoire philoſophique et politique des etabliſſements et du commerce des Europeens dans les deux Indes*; a valuable work, attributed to the ABBE REYNEL, to whoſe authority a kind of ſanction hath been given, by its being quoted as to a certain point (if the newſpapers are to be credited) by a noble lord high in office. It would be hard then to deny its weight in other matters equally within his competency. But authority is a dangerous thing; truth needs not, diſdains its protection; its wings ſerve but to ſhelter error. Let principles, let facts, let argument ſpeak.

The writer, along with uncommon talents, is furniſhed with ſingular information. No poſſible meaſure of theſe, however, can be ſuppoſed totally to exempt a man from error. Some miſtakes and inaccuracies will be found even in this ſhort extract. They will be forgiven when it is conſidered that the author's ſituation is diſtant, and that the ſubject, copious and complicated in itſelf, is not ſingly and profeſſedly diſcuſſed, but merely in the courſe of a large and comprehenſive work. It was once intended to have pointed out a few inſtances of this ſort which occur, but as theſe muſt readily be detected by the attentive and intelligent reader, and as they do not affect the author's reaſoning or concluſions, this was, on ſecond thoughts, looked on as a ſuperfluous labour. The tranſlator hath contented himſelf with aiming at fidelity and exactneſs, even ſo far as to imitate the manner of the original, which is, in general, ſhort and ſententious.

The ſecond edition, printed in 1773, has been made uſe of. It is ſcarce neceſſary to add that theſe obſervations were of courſe prior to the accumulated violences of the late parliament; but it is eaſy to conjecture what the ABBE's ſentiments muſt be with reſpect to theſe and ſome later proceedings, the political turpitude of which can only be equalled by their unexampled barbarity.------*Dii meliora piis, erroremque hoſtibus illum!*

THE firſt coloniſts who peopled North America devoted themſelves in the beginning entirely to agriculture. They ſoon perceived that their exports did by no means enable them to purchaſe what they ſtood in need of, and they found themſelves obliged to attempt ſome coarſe manufactures. This innovation was thought to claſh with the intereſts of the mother country. It was complained of to parliament, where it was diſcuſſed with all the attention it deſerved. There wanted not members bold enough to defend the cauſe of the coloniſts. They urged, that as the labour of the fields could not give conſtant employment to the inhabitants throughout the year, it would be rank tyranny to force them to waſte in inaction that portion of their time which the ſoil did not demand; that as what they earned by agriculture and hunting was not commenſurate to their wants, to prevent their ſupplying the deficiency by a new ſpecies of induſtry was to bind wretchedneſs upon them; in fine, that the prohibition of manufactures had a direct tendency to raiſe the price of goods in an infant ſtate, to diminiſh, if not totally obſtruct, the ſale of them, and to diſcourage new ſettlers.

The evidence of theſe principles was incontrovertible. It prevailed after very warm debates. The Americans were permitted to manufacture their own cloathing, but under ſuch reſtrictions, as betrayed the reluctance of an avaricious ſpirit through an exterior of equity. All communication in this reſpect amongſt the provinces was ſeverely interdicted. They were forbid, under heavy penalties, to ſend from one to another any kind of wool, either raw or wrought. Some manufacturers of hats, however, broke through theſe barriers. To put a ſtop to this terrible diſorder, as it was called, parliament had recourſe to the expedient of regulations, at once little and cruel. No workman could exerciſe his trade till after an apprenticeſhip of ſeven years; no maſter was allowed to have more than two apprentices at a time, or to employ any ſlave in his workhouſe.

The mines of iron, which one would think might abſolve men from all dependency, were ſubjected to reſtrictions ſtill more ſevere. It could only be exported to the mother country in the rude form of pigs or bars, without furnaces to caſt, machines to mould, or ſledges and anvils to forge it. The converting it into ſteel was yet more peremptorily prohibited.

Their importations were hampered with a variety of ſhackles. No foreign veſſel, unleſs it be in evident danger of ſhipwreck, or loaded with bullion, can enter any of the ports in North America. Even Engliſh ſhips are not admitted if they come directly from a harbour of the nation. The merchantmen of the colonies trading to Europe, muſt bring no commodities back with them but what have been purchaſed from the capital, except the wines of Madeira and the Azores; and what ſalt is neceſſary for the fiſheries.

Formerly all their exports were to touch at England. Weighty conſiderations have ſince diſpoſed government to relax a little of this exceſſive rigour. The colonies are now permitted to carry directly to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre, grain, flour, rice, pulſe, fruit, ſalt fiſh, planks, and timber; all their other products go excluſively to the mother country. Even Ireland, which offered an advantageous out-let to the wheat, flax, and lumber, of the colonies, was ſhut up by an act of parliament in 1766.

The ſenate, which repreſents the nation, inſiſts on the right of directing commerce through all the vaſt extent of the Britiſh dominions. On this principle it aſſumes the power of regulating the connections between the capital and the colonies, of maintaining a communication, a beneficial and reciprocal re-action, amongſt the ſcattered parts of an immenſe empire. In fact, ſome one power ought to determine, in the laſt reſort, on thoſe relative circumſtances which may injure or promote the general good of the whole ſyſtem. Parliament alone can claim this tranſcendant prerogative; but parliament ſhould exerciſe it to the mutual advantage of all the members of the ſocial confederacy. This maxim, always inviolable, is peculiarly ſo in a ſtate, the movements of which have been all inſtituted and adjuſted, with a ſpecial view to national liberty.

But they departed from this great principle of impartiality, which alone can preſerve an equality of independence among the members of a free government, when they obliged the colonies to pour into the capital all their products, even thoſe which were not to be conſumed in it; when they forced them to take from the capital all their merchandize, even thoſe which were brought into it from foreign nations. This imperious and ſterile conſtraint, loading the ſales and purchaſes of the Americans with uſeleſs charges, a mere dead loſs, which hath naturally and neceſſarily checked their activity, and of courſe hurt their circumſtances; and it is purely to enrich ſome merchants or ſome brokers of the capital, that the rights and intereſts of the colonies are ſacrificed. Yet they owed nothing more to England for the protection ſhe had afforded them, than a preference in the ſale and importation of ſuch of their commodities as ſhe could conſume; and in the purchaſe and exportation of ſuch merchandiſes as ſhe manufactured. Within this line the ſubmiſſion of the colonies was grateful acknowledgment; beyond it every reſtraint was downright violence.

Accordingly contraband was the offſpring of this tyranny. Tranſgreſſion is the firſt effect of iniquitous laws wherever deſpotiſm hath not trampled on codes, forms, and tribunals, ſole rampart, legitimate and ſacred of that independency which is the birthright of man. In vain were the colonies told a hundred and a hundred times that ſmuggling was contrary to the fundamental principle of their eſtabliſhment, to political wiſdom, to the expreſs intent of the laws. In vain was it proved in a variety of publications that the citizen who paid the duties was oppreſſed by the one who did not, and that the fraudulent trader robbed the fair merchant by diſappointing him of his lawful profits. In vain were precautions multiplied to prevent, and chaſtiſements to puniſh, ſuch tranſgreſſions. The voice of intereſt, of reaſon, of equity, was an overmatch for the hundred mouths and the hundred paws of the revenue-hydra. Foreign commodities, ſmuggled into the northern parts of Engliſh America, amounted to a full third of what paid the duties.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

THATCHED HOUSE tavern, SAINT JAMES's ſtreet.

Not long ſince the following petition was received by the charitable ſociety of this houſe:

To the charitable ſociety of the THATCHED HOUSE, the humble petition of GEORGE PIOUS KING, at this time a priſoner, and in debt,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner was heir to a good eſtate, and is well known to have had no vice or extravagance of his own, but has been unfortunate in the choice of his ſtewards and ſervants.

That although the ſtricteſt œconomy has been obſerved in your petitioner ever ſince he came to his eſtate, his ſubſtance has been continually waſting by ſervants, who have ſquandered and laviſhed your petitioner's property among their own friends and relations, and reduced your petitioner to the greateſt diſtreſs, by ſupporting them in idleneſs and riot.

That your petitioner has been unfortunate in his family, and been obliged to aſſiſt two brothers, who, by keeping low company, have been drawn into marriage beneath their condition, and have involved themſelves in an expence beyond their income.

That although your petitioner is not a cloſe priſoner, and is indulged with the privilege of the rules, you are ſenſible he is confined within a ſmall diſtrict.

That your petitioner has a wife and ten ſmall helpleſs children, and is every day expecting an encreaſe.

That your petitioner is conſiderably in debt to his tradeſmen, &c. and has no means of maintaining his family, and paying his debts, but by your bounty, as the trade of button-making, which has been your petitioner's occupation, is engroſſed by the people of Birmingham, and the demand for that valuable manufacture is much leſſened by the diſputes between America and the mother country, which diſputes have on many other accounts been injurious to your petitioner, and your petitioner has reaſon to believe have in ſome degree diminiſhed your petitioner's income.

That your petitioner having obſerved the regard paid by you to priſoners who have a large family of children, he is induced to hope your charity and benevolence will exert itſelf to relieve your petitioner, by diſcharging his preſent load of debts.

And your petitioner ſhall ever pray, &c.

GEORGE PIOUS KING.

The ſociety have appointed a day in the beginning of February for taking this petition into conſideration.

VIRGINIA.

A PLAN *for the form of ſolemnization of* MARRIAGE, *agreed on in the* BAPTIST *aſſociation, held in* Cumberland, *the 16th day of* Auguſt, 1775.

THAT we look upon a marriage to be a civil contract between a man and a woman, not within the degrees of conſanguinity and affinity, mentioned in the ſcripture; to live together in, and to perform the duties of, the marriage ſtate (they having a right to give their conſent) and making it ſufficiently public before cohabitation.

2d. That it is no part of the miniſterial office to marry perſons, and therefore adviſe them not to intermeddle in that affair.

3d. That public notice of the intention of the parties to marry be made three ſeveral Lords days, in a place of public worſhip, in the parts near to where the parties reſide; and after having obtained a proper certificate of the ſame, in the preſence of witneſſes, called together for that purpoſe, that they jointly and ſeparately agree to enter into the marriage-relation, in ſome ſuch words as theſe:

The man taking the woman by the right hand, to ſay,

I M. take thee N. in the preſence of God, and theſe witneſſes, as my lawful wife, to dwell with, ſupport, love, cheriſh, and honour, and to do all the duties of a huſband to, keeping alone to thee till death part us.

Then the woman taking the man by the hand, to ſay,

I N. take thee M. in the preſence of God, and theſe witneſſes, as my lawful huſband, to dwell with, love, honour, and obey, and to do all the duties of a wife to, keeping alone to thee till death part us.

We alſo adviſe, to prevent future inconveniences, that ſomething like the following form of writing be ſubſcribed by the parties, and atteſted by the witneſſes:

We A. B. and C. daughter of D. E. (or late wife of F. G. &c.) having this day covenanted in marriage, before God, and ſeveral witneſſes, do hereby certify the ſame under our hands, hereby declaring that it is our ſincere intention (and for which cauſe we beg the Divine aſſiſtance) to perform all the duties incumbent on each of us to other; and as we are bound in duty to be one in affection, ſo we jointly, and ſeparately agree to be one in intereſt, as to worldly poſſeſſions.

Given under our hands and ſeals, this day of Anno. Dom.

Done in the preſence of }

LONDON, *July* 7.

TO THE KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, of London,

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, livery, &c. of London, in common hall aſſembled, are compelled again to diſturb your majeſty's repoſe with our complaints.

We have already expreſſed to your majeſty our abhorrence of the tyrannical meaſures purſued againſt our fellow ſubjects in America, as well as of the men who ſecretly adviſe, and of the miniſters who execute theſe meaſures.

We deſire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the ſpecious name of dignity, is, to all intents and purpoſes, deſpotiſm, and that the exerciſe of deſpotic power, in any part of the empire, is inconſiſtent with the character and ſafety of this country.

As we would not ſuffer any man, or body of men, to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquieſce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow ſubjects. We are perſuaded, that by the ſacred, unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the conſtitution, the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty, and ſafety; that whatever power invades theſe rights ought to be reſiſted; we hold ſuch reſiſtance, in vindication of their conſtitutional rights, to be their indiſpenſible duty to God, from whom thoſe duties are derived to themſelves, who cannot be ſafe and happy without them; to their poſterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated, and unimpaired.

We have already remonſtrated to your majeſty that theſe meaſures were big with all the conſequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the

lain of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, the conſequent encreaſe of taxes; the alienation of our colonies, and the blood of your majeſty's ſubjects.

Unhappily, ſire, the worſt of theſe apprehenſions is now realized in all its horrors: We have ſeen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your majeſty's commander in chief. Will your majeſty be pleaſed to conſider what muſt be the ſituation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America but gazettes of blood, and mutual liſts of ſlaughtered fellow ſubjects?

Every moment's proſecution of this fatal war may open irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depends.

If any thing could add to the alarm of theſe events, it is your majeſty's having declared your confidence in the wiſdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriouſly bribed to betray their conſtituents and their country. It is the misfortune of your majeſty; it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council, and a repreſentative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence which though procured by your miniſters, is dangerous to your majeſty, by deceiving you; and to your people by betraying them.

In ſuch a ſituation, your petitioners are bound to declare to your majeſty that they cannot and will not ſit unconcerned; they will exert themſelves, at every hazard to bring thoſe who have adviſed theſe ruinous meaſures to the juſtice of this country and of the much injured colonies.

We have already ſignified our perſuaſion that theſe evils originate in the ſecret advice of thoſe who are equally enemies to your majeſty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to ſay that your throne is ſurrounded by men who are avowedly inimical to thoſe principles on which your majeſty poſſeſſes the crown, and this people their liberties. At a time of ſuch difficulty and danger, public confidence is eſſential to your majeſty's repoſe, and to the preſervation of your people. Such confidence cannot be obtained by miniſters and adviſers who want wiſdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament choſen under a national deluſion, inſidiouſly raiſed, by miſrepreſentations touching the true ſtate of America, and artfully emboſſed by a precipitate diſſolution.

Your petitioners therefore again pray and beſeech your majeſty to diſmiſs your preſent miniſters and adviſers from your perſon and council forever, to diſſolve a parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injuſtice, have manifeſted a ſpirit of perſecution againſt our brethren in America, and given their ſanction to popery and arbitrary power, to put your future confidence in miniſters whoſe known and unſhaken attachment to the conſtitution, joined to your wiſdom and integrity, may enable your majeſty to ſettle this alarming diſpute upon the ſure, honourable, and laſting foundations, of general liberty.

And a motion being made, and queſtion put, to agree to the ſaid addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, the ſame was reſolved in the affirmative.

Signed by order. R I X.

At a meeting of the livery of London, in common hall aſſembled, the 4th of July, 1775.

Reſolved, that the king is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the ſubject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Reſolved, that his majeſty's anſwer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

Reſolved, that ſuch denial renders the right of petitioning the throne, recognized and eſtabliſhed by the revolution, of no effect.

Reſolved, that whoever adviſed his majeſty, directly or indirectly, to refuſe hearing the humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, of this court, on the throne, is equally an enemy to the happineſs and ſecurity of the king, and to the peace and liberties of the people.

Reſolved, that the following inſtructions be given to our repreſentatives in parliament.

Gentlemen,

You are here inſtructed, by the livery in common hall aſſembled, to move, immediately on the next meeting of parliament, for an humble addreſs from the houſe of commons to his majeſty, requeſting to know who were the adviſers of thoſe fatal meaſures, which have planted popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a moſt unnatural civil war, to the ſubverſion of the fundamental principles of Engliſh liberty, the ruin of our moſt valuable commerce, and the deſtruction of his majeſty's ſubjects. To know who were the adviſers of a meaſure ſo dangerous to his majeſty's happineſs, and the rights of his people, as refuſing to hear the petitions and complaints of his ſubjects. You are farther inſtructed, gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and adviſers of theſe meaſures, that, by bringing them to juſtice, evil counſellors may be removed from before the king, his throne may be eſtabliſhed, the rights of the people vindicated, and the whole empire reſtored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and ſafety. R I X.

July 9. It is ſaid that general Gage has written, in the moſt preſſing terms, either to be recalled or have 15,000 men ſent him.

It is confidently aſſerted in the city that the miniſtry have received advice from Liſbon that the Spaniards are drawing a large army towards their frontiers, and therefore it is apprehended that they deſign to invade ſome part of the Portugueſe territories; that in ſuch caſe the court of Portugal requeſts an immediate aid and aſſiſtance from England.

A regiment of marines is going to be raiſed in Ireland, which is to conſiſt of 1000 men, excluſive of officers.

We do not hear of any more Britiſh troops being deſtined for America.

July 11. Friday, at a court of common council held at Guildhall, in order to take into conſideration the letters received by the lord mayor from the committees at New York, Mr. Stavely moved that a number of reſolutions he produced ſhould be preſented to the king by the court, which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt made the following motion: "That an humble addreſs and petition be preſented to his majeſty, praying that he will be pleaſed to cauſe hoſtilities to ceaſe between Great Britain and America, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as will reſtore union, confidence, and peace, over the Britiſh empire." This motion, after ſeveral debates, the queſtion being put, upon the ſhew of hands, was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Hunt then moved that a committee of 6 aldermen, and 12 commoners, might be directly appointed to draw up a petition and addreſs, which paſſed in the affirmative. The committee withdrew, and in a ſhort time returned with a moſt reſpectful petition and addreſs, which met with the approbation of the whole court, except one diſſenting alderman.

The ſheriffs are directed to attend his majeſty at Saint James's next Wednesday, in order to know when he will be pleaſed to receive the above addreſs, which will be preſented by the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, in their gowns.

This day the lord chancellor was ſent for to attend a cabinet council at lord Rochford's office, on the ſubject of ſome advices received from New York. His lordſhip returned to Fairy Hill in the afternoon.

There is a report current, that the congreſs has wrote to lord Dartmouth a conciliatory letter to ſettle the differences between Great Britain and America. This letter is to be laid before the privy council, and the congreſs delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjourned ſtate, for their anſwer.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 6

YESTERDAY arrived here the honourable John Hancock, eſquire, and lady, from Connecticut; and the honourable Peyton Randolph, eſquire, and lady, from Virginia.

The ſame day arrived here ſeveral other of the delegates from the ſouthward to attend the congreſs.

Yeſterday the honourable continental congreſs met agreeable to adjournment.

The account of the taking of Ticonderoga, with the fire at Boſton, and other accounts to the 25th of May, were arrived in London the 27th of June.

All laſt week we had ſqually weather and rain, but on Saturday evening it began to blow hard at N. E. and S. E. and by midnight increaſed to a hurricane, attended with heavy floods of rain, which raiſed the tide in our river higher than has been known theſe ſeveral years, and has occaſioned much damage in the ſtores on the wharves, among ſugar, ſalt, and other periſhable articles; wood, ſtaves, plank, &c. was waſhed off the wharves, and many boats and ſmall craft were ſunk or beat to pieces.

We hear the above ſtorm has done conſiderable damage along the river, by breaking the banks of the meadows, drowning cattle, &c.

We hear that no leſs than 30 ſail of veſſels are aſhore in our river, among which are the ſhip Cæſar, capt. Miller; brig Rachel, capt. Clay, at Reedy Iſland, the brig Betſy, capt. Douglaſs, at Rombay Hook, the others were cheifly river craft, many of which are drove ſo high on the ſhore that they will be hardly worth the expence of launching.

Extract of a letter from New London, *dated* Auguſt 31.

"Yeſterday morning at 6 o'clock we were alarmed by a ſevere firing to the eaſtward of this harbour, and in a little time an expreſs arrived from Stonington (a ſmall town about 22 miles diſtant) informing that a tender had purſued two ſmall ſloops into that harbour, who ran on ſhore, and the people landed before the tender was in gun ſhot; and as ſoon as ſhe got in, they fired a full broadſide into the town, tacked, and went out; and in a little time returned with two more tenders and his majeſty's ſhip the Roſe. The ſhip came to anchor, and brought her ſide to bear againſt the town, and began to fire; the tenders alſo, who kept under ſail, and both ſhip and ſloops continued (without intermiſſion) firing the whole day, and by expreſs (which has ſince arrived) they have killed two of our men. There is now numbers of our people collected, and are there; and when the tender came within muſket ſhot we fired on them. One tender got on the ground, and in carrying out a hawſer our people imagined they killed ſeveral in the boat. There has been a flag ſent off on board the Roſe to know the reaſon of this extra work. The captain ſays our people fired on his tender firſt, and that he will blow down the town. This morning is a ceſſation of firing; hope the matter is ſettled."

WILLIAMSBURG.

ALL intercourſe between this place and Norfolk is ſtopped, lord Dunmore having given orders that we ſhall have no packet. He has fired upon many veſſels, and has taken three or four.

This day PATRICK HENRY, eſquire, arrived in this city.

For SALE, *in* JAMES CITY *county*,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each ſide the road leading from *Doncaſtle*'s ordinary to *Williamſburg*. There are on the ſaid tract a good dwellinghouſe, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings. All the cleared land is incloſed. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

EDWARD POWER.

WESTOVER, *September* 19, 1775.

IN *July* laſt the high ſheriff of *Charles City* advertiſed two negroes, MICHAEL and AARON, late my property, who broke gaol and eſcaped whilſt under ſentence of death. As I know they are daring and dangerous villains, capable of attempting the moſt horrid crimes, I hereby promiſe a reward of THREE POUNDS for each, to be paid on their being returned to the gaol of *Charles City*. *Michael* is a ditcher by trade, a handſome black fellow, about 30 years old, under the middle ſize; he is very artful, and ſpeaks fluently. *Aaron* is a blackſmith by trade, of a yellow complexion, near 20 years old, 6 feet high, and well made; he has a down look, and remarkable long fore teeth. I am informed their haunts are in *Prince George*, *Charles City*, *New Kent*, and *Hanover*.

WILLIAM BYRD.

To be SOLD, *at* Eaſt *warehouſe*, *in* Glouceſter *county*, Kingſton *pariſh*, *for ready money*,

SIX likely NEGROES, ſome HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, ſome STOCK, &c. &c. 1 WILLIAM LUCAS.

CULPEPER county *(Virginia) September* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave *this* colony, in ſix or eight weeks, for *London*, not to return till *April* next. Mr. *Gabriel Jones*, of *Culpeper* county, will attend at *Spotſylvania* courts, in the abſence and behalf of 3 BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

SURRY, *September* 15, 1775.

ON *Monday* the 20th of *November*, the ſubſcriber, or ſome perſon for him, will attend at *Dinwiddie* court, and *Tueſday* an[d] *Wedneſday* following at *Sammons*'s tavern, to receive payment for the bonds due to captain *Thomas Holt*'s eſtate, for ſundries ſold at *Namozeen* plantation. In the abſence of the ſubſcriber from home, between the 20th of *November* and the 1ſt of *December*, the bonds due for the ſale in *Surry* will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *William Harriſs*, to receive paymen. I deſire the favour of all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid *Holt* to produce them between the 1ſt of *December* and the 1ſt of *January*, properly authenticated, to receive payment, either in caſh or bonds.

HENRY COCKE, adminiſtrator.

SURRY, *September* 15, 1775.

LANDED at *Lowpoint*, between 3 or 4 years ago, a caſk of COPPERAS, from what veſſel, or for whom, is not known. Any perſon, proving his property, will be paid for it by applying to the ſubſcribre, near *Cabin Point*. HENRY COCKE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middleſex* a negro man, who ſays his name is *William Bolls*, ſuppoſed to belong to *John Walker*, of *Albemarle*. The ſaid negro is about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a ſcar acroſs his noſe, another above his left eye, and another juſt below his right ear, and appears to be a ſhoemaker. Since his commitment he ſays he belongs to *Jemmy Jones*, of *Albemarle*. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, gaoler.

IF the gentleman who adverties in this paper for a perſon capable of teaching the GREEK and LATIN languages will pleaſe to acquaint captain *Carr*, in *Dumfries*, with his terms, he will be waited upon, if the terms pleaſe, by a young man juſt arrived from *Britain*, who has had a regular education at the univerſity, and who likewiſe has had a good deal of practice in teaching the above branches.

At a meeting of the COMMISSIONERS, *appointed by the convention, for ſuperintending the manufactory of ſmall arms, at* Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 13*th of* September, 1775.

THE commiſſioners intend to meet on the 20th day of *October* next, at *Fredericksburg*, for the purpoſe of engaging a further number of gunſmiths, and other artiſts, capable of managing that buſineſs in its various branches. All perſons who are willing to enter into the ſervice for a year at the leaſt, and can come well recommended for ſkill and ſobriety, are deſired to attend; if agreed with, they will have good encouragement, according to their merit, and, at all events, be paid for their attendence and travelling. Good locksmiths are much wanting.

2 THE COMMISSIONERS.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 10th inſtant *(September)* two ſervant men, viz. THOMAS HART, 23 years of age, a native of *Ireland*, and a tailor by trade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with dark brown coloured hair, and both of his little fingers are crooked; he had on when he went away an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, a claret coloured coat and veſt. JOSIAH BAILEY, 25 years of age, an *Engliſhman*, a leather breeches maker by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with light brown hair, and has a ſcar on his breaſt, occaſioned by a ſcald. As he walks he hangs his head, and takes ſhort ſteps. He had on when he went away an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, a led coloured coat and jacket of *Welch* plains, and a pair of leather breeches. Whoever ſecures the above ſervants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and if delivered to me, in *Fredericksburg*, ſhall receive FOUR POUNDS, or TWO POUNDS for each,

1* WILLIAM BLYTH.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in *Prince George* county, *Maryland*, near *Sneden*'s iron works, two convict ſervants, both *Iriſhmen*. FRANCIS MATTHEWS, a thin made fellow, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and ſtoops much in his walk; he has a ſcar over his right eye, and is much pitted with the ſmallpox. He had on when he went away a crocus ſhirt, a pair of ſacking trowſers, a ſhort old *Swanſkin* jacket, and his fingers on the left hand are near of a length. MICHAEL CONROY, a well made fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, with a fair complexion, is much freckled, and pitted with the ſmallpox. He had on when he went away an oznabrig ſhirt, a country cloth jacket, lined with oznabrig, a pair of crocus trowſers, and a pair of old ſhoes, and pretends to be a ſhoemaker. They are both great villains, for they will ſteal any thing that is in their way. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and brings them to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS for each.

PHILIP HALL,
ISAAC SHORT.

N. B. They took with them a broadax.

To be SOLD, by public auction, on Monday *the* 2*d of* October *next, and to continue until all are ſold (if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale) at the plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, the following articles*, viz.

A QUANTITY of the beſt ground yellow oker, pot iron, a ſet of ſmith's tools, ſeveral large looking glaſſes, a ſix plate and cannon ſtove, pipes, copperas, allum, pimento, ginger, mather, redwood, logwood, ſaltpetre, antimony, &c. &c. two or three ſtills, with all neceſſary tubs, &c. ſeveral empty rum hogſheads, bout one hundred head of hogs, many of which are fit for killing at this ſeaſon, about fifty head of cattle, amongſt which are many fine milch cows, a deſk and a cheſt with drawers, chairs, tables, bedſteads, &c. &c. many articles of kitchen furniture, carts, timber wheels, and ſcrews, a pair of large oxen plows, harrows, &c. about ſeventy ton of fine hay, cured in the beſt manner, and near a hundred acres of wheat growing, put in the ground in good order; alſo a quantity of Indian corn. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaſer, giving bond, with approved ſecurity. Alſo a compleat ſet of merchant and griſt mills, together with 400 acres of land adjoining, to be ſold on long credit, the payment being well ſecured. JACOB HITE.

N. B. I intend to leave the colony ſoon. J. H.

To be SOLD, on Tueſday *the* 31*ſt of* October, *if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premiſes*,

A TRACT of LAND, in *King & Queen* county, near *Todd's Bridge*, containing about 1400 acres (altogether or in parcels) belonging to the eſtate of colonel *Humphrey Hill*, deceaſed. Alſo all the ſtocks of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, with the plantation utenſils, &c. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April*, 1775, giving bond and ſecurity to the executors; to carry intereſt from the date, if not paid when due. Any perſon may view the land by applying to *Edmund Taylor*, the overſeer.

JOHN HILL,
EDWARD HITE, Executors.
WILLIAM HILL,

NORTHAMPTON, *Auguſt* 11, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Wedneſday* the 14th of *June* laſt, a negro man named *Jonathan*; he is a low black fellow, with a round face and thick lips, his clothes uncertain, as he may have exchanged them. He is artful and cunning, loves card-playing, and is a ſober fellow. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him, ſhall be well rewarded by

ANNE TOMPKINS.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Middleſex, on the 6th inſtant (*Auguſt*) a negro man named WILL, who ſays he belongs to Mr. *George Dabney*, of *King William*. He is cloathed in negro cotton, and has on an oznabrig ſhirt. The owner is deſired to apply for him, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, gaoler.

POETS CORNER.

MR. PINKNEY,

IF performances of a poetical nature are not unfavourable these times, and the following ODE *should appear to have any thing in it worthy public perusal, after so many already on the same subject, you may please to insert it, and you will oblige some of your friends, as well as your humble servant,* A. P.

To HOPE. An ODE.

COMPANION of the Heav'n-born mind,
The gen'rous friend of human kind,
Sweet hope! thy aid impart,
Remove each gloomy, coward fear,
Mean distrust, and black despair,
And cheer my drooping heart.

Not with that fleeting air of joy
Which visionary minds employ,
Insipid, low, and vain;
Let them their fancy'd good pursue,
I envy not their *bliss* in view,
But seek a nobler *gain*.

Beyond the narrow bounds of *time*
Direct my panting soul to climb
Immortal heights above;
Within the VAIL, where GOD displays
His bright illimitable rays
Of wisdom, pow'r, and love.

The *mind* long hid in darkness lay,
Till *revelation's* golden *key*
Unlock'd the *gates* of *light*;
Then, led by *thee*, she knew to trace
The *path* to *endless happiness*,
With freedom and delight.

O glorious HOPE! by *thee* we soar
Beyond what PLATO could explore,
Or SOCRATES desin'd;
No more shall doubts and fears arise,
Let *sceptics* sacred *truth* despise,
To *her* and *nature* blind.

When low'ring *storms* tumultuous rage,
Thy influence only can assuage
The agitated *breast*;
One gleam from *thee* inspires delight,
Dispels *affliction's* darkest *night*,
And lulls the *soul* to rest.

Freely to *all* thou dost impart
The sweetest transports of the *heart*,
To *mis'ry* ever dear;
Reviv'd by *thee*, the *wretch* in chains
Forgets his load of grief and pains,
And stops the falling tear.

While through this *wilderness* I stray,
Do *thou* and *wisdom* point the way
To meek CONTENTMENT'S *bow'r*;
There let me pass my future days,
Unknown to *fame*; with home-felt *ease*
Enjoy the tranquil *hour*.

CABIN POINT, SURRY county.

THIS is to inform the public that the subscriber's FULLING MILL is in order to full cloth, which shall be done in the best manner. Those gentlemen who may favour me with their work may depend upon my best endeavours to satisfy them. I also have WEAVERS that weave thread and cotton, any pattern, in the neatest manner; and I am in want of three or four more weavers, that could come well recommended, who will meet with proper encouragement. Those persons who apply to me for CLOTH or WEAVING must be punctual in payment, as I shall keep the cloth till paid. I am the public's obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

RUN away from the subscriber, in the upper end of *Spotsylvania*, the 20th of *May* last, JOSEPH INGRAM, an *English* convict servant man, 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather smaller built than the common size of men, with dark hair, his complexion rather pale, has a sly cast with his eyes, a round face, a peaked nose, wears whiskers, and a kind of a dimple, or something like it, on his chin; he has a scar on one of his arms below his elbow, talks something quick, and much of it when a *little groggy*, and can sing well. He understands farming, and can use a scythe well. He carried away with him a *Devonshire* kersey brown coloured coat, with metal buttons, and pieced in the sides, two oznabrig shirts, roll trowsers, an old felt hat, and a pair of shoes with strings. He went off with one *Reuben Gave*, an apprentice, who is returned, and says that the said *Ingram* altered his name to *Joseph Waggels*, but perhaps he may alter that name, as he is very artful. Whoever will bring the said servant to me shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

2* HENRY COLEMAN.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that she cannot speak her master's name, though says her name is *Chloe*. She is dressed with a blue and white *Swanskin* petticoat, oznabrig shirt, and striped homespun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is desired to pay prison charges, and take her out. 5 JOHN COX, gaoler.

THE subscriber intends to leave the colony immediately.

RICHARD POOK.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A PERSON capable of teaching the LATIN and GREEK languages. Enquire of the printer of this paper.

STOLEN from *Williamsburg*, in *June* last, a small grey horse, with a switch tail, branded on the near buttock (as well as I recollect) ·.· is very well made, about 9 years old, has a small dent in his right hip, which is not plain when standing, but very apparent when pacing, which is very slow. Twenty shillings will be given to any person that will either deliver him to Mr. *James Geddy*, in *Williamsburg*, or to me, in *Petersburg*.

3* WILLIAM HILL.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, the 16th instant (*July*) two servant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Englishman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the smallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with short dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, striped and check trowsers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blacksmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears short dark hair, of a swarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, striped and check trowsers. They may pass for sailors from the ships of war at *York*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if secured in any gaol. I have heard that they have been seen going towards *North Carolina*.

JOHN SHIPHARD.

*** Since the above servants went away I have been informed that they have forged passes, which are signed *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himself by the name of *Wilson*.

A MAN, with a small family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's service, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overseer or steward, and will come well recommended. He understands surveying, and may be employed in that business. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, esquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as soon as a letter comes to hand.

RICHMOND, *August* 9, 1775.

I INTEND to leave this colony immediately. Mr. *John Barret* will collect what debts are due me on my own account, as well as what are due on our joint accounts. He will also pay what debts we owe. THOMAS REID.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 17, 1775.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that she intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL, on *Friday* the 25th instant, for young ladies; she therefore hopes the gentlemen and ladies will be kind enough to favour her with their daughters. She flatters herself she shall be able to give entire satisfaction, as no care or pains on her part will be wanting. Her days for teaching (every week) are *Friday* and *Saturday*. The price, TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance, and FOUR POUNDS a year. The school will be kept at Mr. *Blewet Paster's*. SARAH HALLAM.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *James City*, a short, thick strong limb'd, *Virginia* born mulatto fellow; he is about 21 years of age, and by name GEORGE, and has a bashful countenance. He had on, when he went away, a new leather cap, and an old cotton coat, dyed of a purple colour; the rest of his clothes I do not remember. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows. tf JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in* November *next, altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the lower end of *Pittsylvania*, on *Banneker* and *Stinking* rivers, containing 832 acres, chiefly consisting of fine low grounds and rich level high land. There is on it a new plantation, capable of working six hands to advantage, and a peach and apple orchard. Mr. *Joseph Roberts*, who resides near the premises, will shew the land to any person desirous of purchasing. Extensive credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved security

S NATHANIEL POPE.

MANCHESTER, *July* 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Charles City*, the 20th of *July*, a negro fellow, named BOB, about 22 years of age, with a remarkable scar on his upper lip; he has an innocent look, is slow of speech, and very artful. A few months ago he attempted to pass to *South Carolina* by getting a forged pass. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any person that will secure him in any gaol, so that I get him, besides what the law allows. He is supposed to be with a negro woman belonging to the estate of *James Bacburst*, deceased, named *Hannah*, who is now run away also.

ARCHELAUS MITCHELL.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE gaol this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable *William Byrd*, esquire, now under sentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handsome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blacksmith by trade. All persons are hereby required to apprehend the said slaves, and to secure them in any of the gaols.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, sheriff.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Chesterfield* county, a servant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle stature, much marked with the smallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any of the gaols of this colony, so that I may get him, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Chesterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I suspect he is on board the man of war.

THE subscriber being very desirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, proposes to sell THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON,

near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are several hundred fruit trees, of the best kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fish-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouse, stored with various kinds of fine fish, sufficient for the use of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent venison; the air is so pure that I never knew an instance of any person having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the most parts of *Virginia*, and have not seen any part that I would so soon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I sell this place, I shall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertised for some time past. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be soon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Banister's* mill, by *Petersburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per bushel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and last year, if it had not been for the frost, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleasant and safe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the sickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchase will visit the premises this summer. I will also sell the tract of rich land, which I advertised in Albemarle for some time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Spotsylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict servant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkshire*, and imported in the *Justitia* this spring, a stout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumsily. I am informed he has a scar on the fore part of his head, and some scars on his left arm, which he says was occasioned by shot. He has been in some office about the customhouse in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig shirts, almost new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowsers, rather too small for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country shoes, a jacket without sleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen shirt, a stock, and brass stock buckle, a pair of new worsted hose, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn stockings. I suspect he has other clothes with him. He also took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and understands working in stone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is stiff in the first joint, occasioned by a cut, and when the others are shut, stands out; he has lost part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him some oznabrig shirts, a kersey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn stockings, a blanket, a pair of country made shoes, with some other clothes. They say they intend getting on board some ship, but I suspect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, besides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Fredericksburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if secured in any gaol, so that I get them again. If they are not well secured they will make their escapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I suspect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

RUN away from the subscriber, on *Accomack*, the 26th of [illegible] last, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, with a down, sly look, and stoops in the shoulders; his back is much scarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and pass for a free man. He had on, when he went away, a *Virginia* linen tow shirt, *Virginia* cloth short breeches, and an old bearskin jacket. When he looks at a person his face appears somewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any person that shall secure the said runaway, and give intelligence thereof, and if brought to me all reasonable charges paid. 3 CLEMENT PARKER.

RUN away last *Saturday* night a servant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has sandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on blue outside jacket, scarlet waistcoat, and crimson breeches. Whoever brings him to me shall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives on the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to all persons inclinable to purchase.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES opposite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so, with the daily rising importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new house intended for a kitchen, are of no consequence; it is therefore proposed that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, esquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addison*, esquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premises. 5*

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appamattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*: the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond. tf ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 49 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.